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Frye, Else M.

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GREEN PASTURES GARDENS

TERMS of BUSINESS



All plants sent out are believed to be true to name and description, and in sound and healthy condition. No further warranty can be given.

Prices are based on the difficulty of procuring and propagating stock and the beauty, desirability and size of plants sent out. The sizes of plants mentioned in the descriptions are not the sizes sent out but the average size of mature plants so that you may know what space and position they require.

We make no charge for packing.

We do not substitute unless so directed. But we appreciate it very much when our customers give us a substitute list.

We prefer to send packages Express Collect.

Checks or Postal Money Orders should accompany all orders from unknown clients.



GREEN PASTURES GARDENS

Else M. Frye

2215 East 46th Street

Seattle 5, Wash., U.S.A.

KEenwood 4939

INTRODUCTION

We are taking great pleasure in sending you our fourth descriptive catalog. We hope you will find it useful. We have arranged the list by families because thus we can more easily give space to general cultural directions of groups. Our remarks have been based on questions that have been asked and information we have been given as visitors have walked through our garden and on our reading of books that are appended toward the end of this catalog.

We have discovered that a great many gardeners have patience; they can wait for a good thing to grow. We therefore usually have some fine shrubby material suitable for the rock garden and for background plantings in small sizes, seedlings and rooted cuttings that have been transplanted one or more times. These we offer in flats of 48 plants at the rate of \$5.00 a flat. If you are interested please inquire.

In our cramped quarters growing space is a burning question. Partly for that reason and partly because there are many people who wish rare things in small sizes we are prepared to hustle our plants into the world as soon as possible.

Change in price, either up or down, is for the most part, merely an indication of size. Plants from our newly imported stock is of necessity expensive. We have only very few of some of these rare things.

Native North American plants have been indicated by an *.

You will find an index at the end of this book.

We shall not again for several years issue another catalog—should you inadvertently lose or destroy your copy we shall be glad to send you another. And we shall keep you in touch with our new things by a small annual news-letter.

We are happy to have visitors or a good talk by letter. We are glad to advise, always taking into consideration that being human we have our own notions and convictions as well as tastes.

A LIST
of
HARDY and ALPINE PLANTS
Suited to Rock Gardens



AMARYLLIDACEAE

Rhodophypoxis Baurei. A small African bulb with 3 in. long hairy grassy foliage and large flowers with rose-carmine pointed petals and sepals. \$1.50.

R. platypetala. Similar to above with white or almost white flowers. Both are lovely. 35c.

BERBERIDACEAE

Berberis stenophylla corallina compacta. A very slow-growing small shrub of 10 in. or so; narrow spiny glossy leaves; flowers red-orange; fruit blue. 60c.

B. s. Irwinii. Eventually grows to 2 ft. The branches curving; leaves spiny and very glossy; flowers clear yellow. 60c.

Epimedium niveum. A splendid ground cover; pale green divided leaves, the leaflets heart-shaped; waxy white fly-away flowers in March. 50c.

E. sulphureum. More robust in habit; leaves rusty-bronze in winter; flowers creamy. 25c.

E. violaceum. A lovely lavender edition of *E. niveum*. 50c.

* **Vancouveria hexandra.** 10 in. Creeping ground cover; more delicate in all its parts than *Epimedium*; pale compound leaves; creamy flowers on wiry stems. April. 35c.

BORAGINACEAE

Lithospermums like sun and are not greedy as to fare but well drained position are a necessity. The prostrate species do not like freezing winds. If you have snow, it is best to place them where they will be covered by it, and if by chance they are burned black, they will, in

their own good time, come back if left alone. The little upright lithospermums do not like cold either but they endure.

- Lithospermum graminifolium.** A few short woody stems tufted with narrow gray grass-like foliage; sprays of slender tubular sky-blue bells. Small plants. 50c.
- L. intermedium.** A mound of stiff branches and gray leaves; bright blue bells tipped with pink. Small plants 50c.
- L. oleifolium.** Spain. A small well-branched bush with silky oval leaves, dark green above and paler beneath; large bright blue flowers; well-drained soil or scree. Small plants 50c.
- L. prostratum** Grace Ward. A new development which should not replace the older variety, but offers an additional treasure. Said to be more resistant; flowers larger, a sharper blue but rich. 75c.
- L. p. Heavenly Blue.** A creeping carpet of small dark green leaves. One of the few plants that has a smattering of flowers throughout the year and in May it is smothered in a blue brilliance. 50c.
- Omphalodes cappadocica.** 5 in. A close tuft of heart-shaped, conspicuously veined leaves, among which are deep blue forget-me-not flowers. Shade. 50c.
- Myosotis alpestris** Blue Ball. Compact plant of 4-6 in. depending on richness of soil, smothered in bright blue flowers. 25c.
- Pulmonaria angustifolia azurea.** A turf of soft-hairy oblong pointed leaves completely obscured in early March by short-stemmed gentian-blue flowers. 50c.
- P. saccharata** Mrs. Moon. Handsome rosettes of enormous leaves marbled in silver; sprays of bright pink flowers. 25c.

CAMPANULACEAE

The more difficult campanulas will respond to sharp drainage—grit at the roots. Most of them are mid- and late-summer bloomers. Even that long season can be protracted by shearing old flowers.

- Adenophora nikoensis.** A small Asiatic plant with "style" and pride; stiff stems bear large pendent bells of china blue. 75c.
- Campanula arvensis.** Spain. One of the sweetest; mats of tiny heart-shaped leaves; large clear violet flowers on 2 in. stems. 75c.
- C. barbata.** Eastern Alps and woodland. 8 in. stiff stems from a basal rosette carry a shower of bearded china-blue flowers. Not long-lived but re-seeds. 25c.
- C. dasyantha.** A beautiful rosette of bright green finely scalloped long-oval leaves on which sit large soft blue bells. 50c.

- C. elatines.** Italy. Prostrate branches with ivy-shaped leaves, the whole smothered in bright violet-blue stars. Both smooth-leaved and hairy-leaved forms. 50c.
- C. excisa.** A fragile looking little plant with a strong constitution if planted in scree. Small narrow leaves; flowers violet-blue bells with perforations between the lobes. 75c.
- C. hercegovensis.** Frail diverging stems with small ivy-shaped leaves; many slender little bells of violet-blue. 75c.
- C. istriaca.** Istria. Semi-trailing; spikes of starry blue flowers. A splendid wall plant. 50c.
- * **C. lasiocarpa.** N. W. America. Rosettes of thin toothed spatulate leaves; large lovely china-blue flowers. 50c.
- C. Miranda.** One of the most endearing; small bright green leaves and tubby bells on 4 in. stems wander among the rocks. 25c.
- C. M. alba.** White form. 25c.
- * **C. nitida alba.** Handsome rosettes of darkest green crimped leaves from which rise stiff leafy stems bearing large wide open bells of glistening white. A proud plant, not well known. 50c.
- C. pseudo-Rainieri.** Small creeping rosettes, gray and hairy, on which sit large open bells in twos and threes of soft blue. 50c.
- C. pulloides.** A tiny creeper with a stem of a few inches bearing large nodding bells of shining Tyrian-purple. 50c.
- C. Rainieri.** Italy. A close to the ground bell-wort with narrow ash-gray leaves on which rest huge upstanding bells of china-blue. Definitely a scree plant. \$1.00.
- C. Stansfieldii.** Sparse hairy foliage; violet bells on 4 in. stems. 50c.
- C. Tommasiniana.** Istria. A tufted treasure; pale blue slender bells on thread-like branching stems. 75c.
- Phyteuma comosum.** Alps. Thin toothed leaves of sombre green among which rise great heads of phial-like flowers pale amethyst purple at the base, darkening toward the tip. It should be allowed to go dormant from Oct. till March. For the limestone scree. \$2.00.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Viburnum Davidii. Low-growing; leathery, conspicuously 3 nerved leaves; flowers white; fruit lapis-lazuli-blue. Small plants 25c.

Viburnum Davidii. Staminate plants. The above sets fruit sparsely or not at all unless a male plant is present. Small plants 40c.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

The members of the chickweed family are for the most part sun lovers wanting gritty soil and well drained situations. Many are sweetly scented.

Dianthus Audrey Pritchard. A close carpet of pointed gray leaves; large pink flowers on short stems. 50c.

D. haematocalyx. Greece. Tufts of stemless blue foliage; large crimson flowers with blood-red calyces. Small plants 75c.

D. Little Joe. Originated in Mr. Borsch's nursery several years ago. It was the only one of 800 seedlings that was saved, saved because of its beautiful robust blue-gray foliage, its deep crimson blooms and its long blooming period which begins in May and continues well into fall. Because it was such an energetic and good little "doer" it was named *Dianthus Little Joe* after Mr. Borsch's small son who at that time was toddling about the nursery and "helping" from morning till night. 50c.

D. microlepis alba. Tight hummocks of very short narrow leaves and pale flowers. A beautiful little moraine or limestone scree plant. 75c.

D. neglectus. Grassy gray-green mounds; bright salmon-pink flowers with buff reverses on 3 in. stems. 50c.

D. nitidus. The whole plant shining; dark green leaf; rich pink flower; buds black-purple. 50c.

D. Purity. A hybrid for the large rock garden. Blue spiny mats of 5 in. from which are sent out a pure white fragrant flower of gardenia-like perfection. 35c.

Gypsophila aretioides. A rare and minute bright green crust-forming species with white flowers; of quite as much interest and character as the Aretian androsaces. \$2.00.

G. fratisensis. Tufts of thick narrow blue-green leaves spangled with rosy-pink flowers. 35c.

✱ **Silene acaulis.** Moss campion; tight cushions of emerald-green spattered with bright pink flowers. 25c.

✱ **S. a. alba.** A rare white form. 50c.

CELASTRACEAE

✱ **Pachystima Canbyi.** Evergreen stoloniferous 9 in. shrub; small oval toothed leaves; flowers small, rusty red; free-blooming. Attractive in tying heathers together or softening outlines of harsh rocks. 50c.

CISTACEAE

The rockroses and sunroses are dwarf shrubs with wiry branches; sun lovers, demanding good drainage; otherwise most tractable; free-blooming.

Helianthemum Wendell's Rose. Beautiful silvery foliage; large shell-pink flowers in greatest profusion. Small plants 35c.

Cistus Doris Hibberson. A seedling reaching 2 ft. perhaps more; flowers clear bright pink, 2 in. across and said to persist more than 1 day. 75c.

C. Silver Pink. A new development similar to above; petals fugaceous. 60c.

✱ **Hudsonia ericoides.** The American beach-heath; fine heather-like foliage; flowers bright yellow. \$1.00.

COMPOSITAE

One must select from this family with utmost care. As a whole it is a collection of weeds. However, the plants we have listed here are not the only good ones.

Anthemis Biebersteinii pectinata. A rosette of finely cut silky leaves above which wave large well-formed golden daisies. 75c.

Artemisia Schmidtiana nana. Low and moss-like in habit; blue-silver leaves finely dissected. 50c.

Aster Farreri. Big Bear. 18 in. Leaves negligible for effect; flowers spectacular; narrow violet rays 2 in. across; great deep orange centers. Moisture. 35c.

Helichrysum bellidioides. A carpet of small leaves, green above and white beneath, snowed under in summer with small flowers of silvery-white. A good and easy doer. 50c.

H. Selago. A small bush with scale-like leaves of bright green margined in white. \$1.00.

Leontopodium alpinum. The Edelweiss from the Swiss Alps. Not beautiful, but interesting. 35c.

Senecio tyrolensis. A small bush of very dark finely cut foliage; well-formed golden marguerites on 6 in stems. 50c.

CORNACEAE

Cornus capitata. Neither alpine nor rock garden plant but one of the most beautiful trees. An evergreen dogwood; leaves gray-green; flowers with large green-yellow bracts in June and July; fruit a fleshy mass of the loveliest apricot-peach-coral color. 12 in. plants 75c.

CRUCIFERAE

The mustard family is a large one, contenting itself with the meager fare of waste places. Sun and well-drained soil are its chief requisites. The aethionemas are among the most floriferous and completely satisfying of spring-blooming shrubs, wonderful on sunny walls and dry slopes. For good form in the plants the whole flowering spike should be removed at withering.

Aethionema stylosum. Delightful small irregularly branched bushes with fat blue leaves and flowers of warm shell-pink. 35c.

A. Warley Hybrid. Dense curtains of fine blue-gray foliage, completely covered with bright-rose flowers. 40c.

Alyssum idaeum. Mt. Ida, Crete. A small bushlet of silvered round leaves. Typical yellow flowers. Small plants 50c.

Arabis albida Rosabella. Compact, with clear pink upstanding flowers. Very welcome in spring. 25c.

A. Androsacea. The best of the race; cushions of small silvery rosettes; large white flowers on short stems. 50c.

✱ **A. blepharophylla.** From sturdy rosettes of dark hairy leaves come stiffly proud stems with many large deep rose flowers. 35c.

A. Kelleri. A tight growth of blue-green foliage; white flowers on 2-3 in. stems. 25c.

A. procurrens. Mats of small shining green rosettes covered in early spring with airy sprays of glistening almost-white flowers. For a cool place. 35c.

For sheets of splendid early spring color or dry walls and cascading down rocky banks there is no more valuable group than that of the purple rock cress.

Aubrietia Gloriosa. Huge clear pink flowers. 50c.

A. Lavender. Large pale lavender. 50c.

A. Moerheimi. Large soft rose. 35c.

Draba rigida. Tight cushions of minute spine-edged foliage. Vivid gold flowers on slender stems. 50c.

Iberis saxatilis. A dark green tight wad of narrow leaves send out fleshy branches, the whole thickly studded with small white flowers. 35c.

Morisia hypogaea. Corsican seashore. Handsome rosettes of erin-green coarsely toothed leaves among which appear lemon-colored flowers in early spring. Gritty soil. 50c.

DIAPENSIACEAE

An ancient family of few genera and few species. For the most part they are woodlanders, preferring half shade and cool acid soil so friable that fingers can easily be forced through it. A mulch of pulverized sphagnum once a year is beneficial. Beautiful ground covers among rhododendrons and for choice shaded places in the rock garden.

- ✧ **Galax aphylla.** Tufts of leathery shining reniform leaves that turn crimson in winter. Small flowers in 12 in. spikes. 75c-\$1.00.
- ✧ **Shortia galacifolia.** Tufts of smaller oval leaves, crimson in winter; an abundance of crimped pearly bells in March. 75c.
- S. uniflora grandiflora.** One of the most astonishingly beautiful plants: carpets of leathery oval leaves, shining and crimson in the winter; funnel-like bells 1½ in. across, pink and crimped on the margins; free blooming; early spring. \$1.50-\$3.50.
- Schizocodon ilicifolius.** Smaller in leaf than above with leaves conspicuously toothed and crowded. Fringed flowers deep rose pink, \$2.00 - \$2.50.
- S. soldanelloides.** Much larger in leaf than Shortia; leaves more or less toothed, maroon in winter; flowers bell-shaped, fringed, pale to deep rose-pink; ¾ in. across, crowded on short stems. April. \$2.00.

DIPSACEAE

- Scabiosa Parnassi.** Mounds of gray crimped foliage and scabious flowers of pink on 3 in. stems. A dry place in the sun. Blooms from early summer till late fall. 35c.

EPACRIDACEAE

Leucopogon Fraseri. From a family represented only in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. A peat-loving shrub, forming compact growth and dense mats by spreading underground stems and erect branches of 3-6 in. The leaves are stalkless, heath-like and overlapping. The flowers are solitary in the leaf axils and are long narrow white tubes, purple within and hairy. The fruit, an amber globule, is sweet and edible. \$1.50.

ERICACEAE

There is no family more useful in the rock garden and for foreground plantings, for long blooming period, lively color, permanence and fulness of beauty than the heath family and as a whole none more tractable. They are a congenial group and have such strong family resemblances and affinities that there is only harmony when planted together. A cool root run and acid soil are their chief requisites. All are woody and most are evergreen.

A nice balance between sun and shade is important—sun to ripen the wood and produce flowers and shade to keep the foliage healthy and beautiful. However, a savage sun and blistering wind is too much. Somewhat diffused light, cool acid soil with an annual mulch of pulverized sphagnum and moisture during the growing season insures good health.

- Arcterica nana.** A 3 in. bush; branching and creeping from the base; small oval dark green leaves; small white urn-shaped flowers in spring. \$1.00.
- * **Andromeda glaucophylla.** A beautiful compact twiggy shrublet, all parts covered with white bloom; pinkish waxy urns. 75c.
- * **A. polifolia.** 14 in. A wiry bush with narrow pale leaves and pale pink bells. Likes bog-conditions; tolerates much drier places. 50c.
- * **A. p. montana.** Much smaller and more compact in habit; leaves darker; rosy bells. Prefers waterside. 75c.
- A. p. nana compacta.** A small bush from the mountains of Japan; leaves pea-green above, blue-gray beneath. Flowers waxy pink urns. 75c-\$2.00.
- * **Arctostaphylos Nummularia.** A small shrub of 6-12 in. with long exploring branches abundantly clothed in small shining leaves with red stems; urn-shaped flowers waxy and white; fruit red. A little known though very decorative plant. \$1.50.
- Azalea J. T. Lovett.** Slow-growing evergreen; completely covers itself in June with heavy watermelon-pink funnels. Small plants 50c.
- A. Gumpo Pink.** A small evergreen bush with delicious salmon-pink flowers. Small plants. 50c.
- A. Gumpo White.** Very free-blooming; large pure white flowers. Small plants. 50c.
- Bruckenthalia spiculifolia.** 8 in. Fine heath-like foliage, the branches terminated by clusters of salmon-pink flowers. Requires occasional division or the centers die out. 50c.
- Calluna vulgaris H. E. Beale.** Loose and open habit with 10-14 inch panicles of closely packed flowers, clear pink and double. Award of Merit. 50c.
- C. v. alba erecta.** Grows to a bush of 1½ ft. with handsome spikes of white flowers. Small plants 25c.
- C. v. County Wicklow.** More prostrate than C. v. H. E. Beale; with similar flowers. Aug. 50c.
- C. v. David Eason.** A loose and flopping bush of bright green foliage. Long spikes of brilliant heather-purple flowers. Blooms into Nov. Small plants 50c.

- C. v. Foxii nana.** An enchanting small closely packed cushion of erin-green; rosy-purple flowers just emerge from the foliage. 50c.
- C. v. J. H. Hamilton.** Undoubtedly the finest heather yet introduced. Compact moss-like dark green growth; 8 in. upright spikes of clear bright pink—a wonderful “carrying” color; flowers double. 50-75c.
- C. v. Mrs. R. Gray.** A perfect pancake of a plant. Short branches in two ranks, lying flat; flowers bright pink; late fall. Small plants 50c.
- C. v. nana compacta.** Found on the stony hills of Cornwall. One of the most dwarf of heathers. Pink flowers spattered over the cushion. Small plants 50c.
- C. v. Serlei.** The best of the white heathers because of its vivid dark green pinnate branches, each ending in a long spike of very white bells. Sept.-Oct. Small plants 35c.
- C. v. Tib.** Found on the hills of Scotland in 1934. Grows to 10-12 in. Spikes of double flowers, rose-red, brilliant. Small plants 50c.
- ✧ **Cassiope sp.** From the mountains of S.E. Oregon. A tiny moss-like shrub with slender diverging branches; white lily-of-the-valley-like bells. \$1.00.
- C. fastigiata.** Himalaya. A fastigiate little bush; scale-like leaves imbricated to form whip-like branches; flowers snow-white urns. \$1.00.
- C. lycopodioides.** From the mountains of Japan. A dark green pelt-like cushion of slender overlapping branches beset with scale-like leaves; white waxy bells. For bloom, give it a scree mixture, well drained and sun; for most beautiful foliage give it semi-shade. \$1.00-\$2.00.
- ✧ **C. lycopodioides.** From Alaska. This form is coarser; branches much thicker and upstanding; open in habit; but with same beautiful little bells. \$1.00.
- ✧ **Cladothamnus pyrolaeiflorus.** Very slow-growing, eventually reaching 3 ft. Branches erect; deciduous; peach-colored somewhat azalea-like flowers. Small plants 50c.
- ✧ **Epigaea repens.** Trailing arbutus or May-flower of the eastern woodlands. It must have cool shade and really acid soil. Mats 75c-\$1.00.
- Erica arborea alpina.** Grows beyond proper rock garden size; bright green foliage; fragrant white flowers in early spring. 75c.
- E. australis.** N. Spain. Southern tree heath. 4-5 ft. Habit open; foliage ferny. Splendid sight in spring when smothered in dark rose-red flowers. \$1.00-\$1.50.
- E. a. Mr. Robert.** A beautiful albino found in 1912 by Lieut. R. Williams. Award of Merit 1929. \$1.00-\$1.50.
- E. carnea King George.** Begins to bloom soon after Xmas; flowers dark lavender-rose-red. 50c.

- E. c. Springwood.** Italian Mts. Collected by Mrs. Walker of Springwood. Quite prostrate; beautiful dark green foliage; free-blooming; flowers large, white with brown anthers. Said to be the finest dwarf white heath. 50c.
- E. c. Springwood Pink.** A garden sport. A vigorous prostrate growth of dark green; long spikes of soft pink flowers. Jan.-Mar. 50-75c.
- E. c. Vivellii.** Foliage dark green in summer, purple-green in winter. flowers bright carmine-red. Feb. 50c.
- E. ciliaris Mrs. C. H. Gill.** Sombre gray-green lacy foliage; large rich crimson bells. July-Oct. 50c.
- E. c. Wych.** A lacy bush with long spikes of delicate pink bells. July-Oct. 50c.
- E. cinerea C. D. Eason.** Spikes 3 in. long; color of great depth. One of the best. 50c.
- E. c. lilacina.** Branches reclining; foliage bright green; flowers clear lilac. 50-75c.
- E. lusitanica.** Spain. Tree heath; light green foliage; long graceful sprays of flowers with pink buds in Dec. opening white in later winter. \$1.00.
- E. Mackayi fl. pl.** A natural hybrid; very prostrate and vine-like in habit. Leaves small, oval, ciliate; flowers white to rose-pink and very double. 50c.
- E. mediterranea.** Shrubs 6-10 ft. Branches erect; flowers long purple bells from every branch and twig; Mar.-May. 75c.
- E. m. Brightness.** Upright in growth; Flowers rose-red and glowing in bud. 75c.
- E. vagans Lyonesse.** 9 in. Long spikes; flowers snowy-white with pale brown protruding anthers. Aug.-Sept. 50c.
- E. v. Mrs. D. F. Maxwell.** 9 in. Branches loaded with dark-cerise flowers. Aug.-Sept. 50c.
- E. v. St. Keverne.** 9 in. Branches filled with apple-blossom pink bells. One of the best. Aug.-Oct. 50c.
- E. tetralix.** Cross-leaved heath. An upright little bush, behung with large frosted-rose bells in early summer. 50c.
- E. t. alba mollis.** A form with pewter-colored foliage and large white bells. Blooms well into fall. 50c.
- E. hybrida Dawn.** Very pleasing in spring with young saffron-colored shoots. Very floriferous, flowers large and rosy-red; from summer till late fall. 50c.

- E. hybrida Williamsiana.** A low creeping habit, the branches "wild" and therefore excellent to tie various groups together. Masses of small pink flowers. 50c.
- Gaultheria cuneata.** China. A small bush of 9-12 in. Reddish stems; shiny leaves; small lily-of-the-valley flowers in 3-in. sprays; fruits white. 75c-\$1.00.
- * **G. humifusa.** Western mountains. Grows in wide carpets. Leaves are oval and finely serrulate; spicy fruit scarlet. \$1.00.
 - G. Miqueliana.** Spreading evergreen; leaves oval, coriaceous, toothed, 1¼ in. long; flowers white urns; fruit white, beautiful. \$1.00.
 - * **G. ovatifolia.** From the western mountains. A close growth of overlapping branches with dark green heart-shaped leaves. Flowers urn-like; fruit red. 50c.
 - * **G. procumbens.** Wintergreen; dark leathery oblong leaves at the ends of 6 in. stoloniferous branches; flowers pinkish waxy bells; fruit persistent. 50c-\$1.00.
 - * **Kalmia microphylla.** 8 in. Evergreen; narrow shiny leaves with rose saucer-shaped flowers. May. 50c.
 - * **Ledum groenlandicum.** 12 in. to several feet; evergreen narrow puckered leaves with a felt of rusty hairs beneath. Round clusters of white flowers in June. 50c.
- Loiseleuria (Azalea) procumbens.** European form. Arctic alpine; twiggy bushes of a few inches; very small thick leaves; bright pink flowers. \$1.50.
- Pernettya mucronata.** Staminate plant; a necessity to insure abundance of fruit in your pernettya planting. 35c.
- P. tasmanica.** The least of the pernettyas; perfectly prostrate; leaves small; fruit large and greenish-white; ripening to rose-red. \$1.50.
 - P. sp. Comber.** Not long in cultivation. Collected in high Andes by Mr. H. F. Comber. Grows to about 6 in. Leaves small, leathery and shiny, not toothed; berries large and glossy, from white to red. \$1.25.
 - * **Phyllodoce aleutica.** Kamtschatka. 8 in. or more; flowers greenish-yellow urns. \$1.00.
 - * **P. coerulea.** 6 in. A sparsely-branched arctic-alpine; large blue-violet flowers in spring. \$1.00.
 - * **P. empetriformis.** A robust plant of a foot or more; flowers funnel-shaped bells of bright pink. 75c.
- Pieris japonica.** Cannot properly be called a rock garden plant but where it is necessary to provide a high background for the rock garden it can be very useful. Of interesting habit, open and slightly tiered

with shiny dark green leaves and great panicles of waxy white urns. Small plants 50c.

Dwarf rhododendrons. There is great variation in the height to which these small rhododendrons will grow. If planted in the open to take the brunt of wind and weather, they remain low and dwarf in form. However, a savage sun is too much; somewhat diffused light is much better. Cool acid soil with an annual mulch of pulverized sphagnum and moisture during the growing season insures good health.

The number of *'s before the rhododendrons indicates the rating given by the Rhododendron Society. Their absence is not a sign that the plant is worthless; simply that as yet it has not been considered. The rating has gone on for years, while at the same time new species have been discovered. It is not likely that we shall see exactly eye to eye with the judgments.

- **Rhododendron anthopogon.** Compact shrub of 18 in. Leaves 1 in. long, oval; flower narrowly tubular, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, pink. \$1.00.
- ****R. arboreum roseum.** Grows to tree-height. Leaves 4-8 in. Truss of 20 flowers. Because I need the space—50c.
- ****R. Augustinii.** Our form has splendid almost iridescent blue flowers. Rooted and transplanted cuttings. 50c-\$1.00.
- ****R. Blue Tit.** A hybrid of *R. impeditum* and *R. Augustinii*. Takes after the latter in size and blueness of flowers. \$1.50.
- ***R. calostrotum.** Small twiggy bush with greenish-gray leaves and large silky crimson flowers. \$1.50.
- ***R. caloxanthum.** Grows to at least 3 ft. but begins to bloom at half that size; flowers pale yellow, beautifully folded and tipped with orange-rust in bud. My stock is too large—10 in. plants 50c.
- ****R. campylocarpum.** Grows to at least 4 ft. Said to be the best yellow flowered species and one that should be in every collection. Small plants 75c-\$1.00.
- **R. campylogynum.** Usually very dwarf; evergreen; leaves oval, thick, dark and smooth above, glaucous beneath; nodding flowers in clusters of 1-3 carried well above the plant, rose and coppery shades to plum. Rare. \$3.00-\$5.00.
- *R. (Therordion) camtschaticum.** 12 in. Deciduous rusty branched stoloniferous shrub; rose-violet saucer-shaped flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. May. \$1.50.
- **R. chryseum.** Small shrub; leaves ovate-elliptic, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; inflorescence 4-5 flowered, flowers bright yellow. 75c - \$1.25.
- ***R. ciliatum.** 18 in. and over; evergreen leaves, large and hairy; flowers wide funnels of apple blossom-pink; very floriferous. Mar. 50c - \$2.00.

- ******R. cinnabarinum.** Erect in habit; leaves glaucous-blue ovals; flowers large and tubular, cinnabar-red. 14 in. plants 75c.
- *****R. Dalhousiae.** Himalayas at 7-8000 ft. Habit slender; leaves comparatively long and narrow, hairy; flowers large funnels, white, flushed pink. Said not to be reliably hardy here. To get them into sheltered homes—small plants 50c.
- R. Davidii.** A tall shrub; rosy pink to lilac flowers spotted purple within. 50c.
- ****R. decorum.** Much loved tall shrub; flowers white to shell-pink, fragrant. Because I need the space, plants 14-18 in. 75c.
- *****R. deliense.** Low shrub; leaves glossy, strap-shaped, 2-5 in. long; flowers deeper in color and later than the better known *R. tephropeplum*. Small plants \$1.00.
- R. detonsum.** A tall shrub; flowers rose-pink with crimson spots. Small plants 50c.
- ****R. didymum.** Dwarf alpine shrub; leaves leathery, rugulose; flowers black-crimson, 1 in. long and 1 wide. Few plants only. \$1.50 - \$2.00.
- R. elaeagnoides.** A shrublet of 9 in. or less. Small leaves; primrose-yellow flowers, facing outward. \$1.25.
- ******R. euchaetes.** Said to be the finest of the *Neriiflorum* Series. Leaves glaucous underneath; flowers large and bright crimson-scarlet. Small plants \$2.50.
- *****R. exquisitum.** Will grow to 6 ft. but blooms when much smaller. Glaucous-blue leaves; flowers large, mauve, with protruding stamens. Blooming-size plants \$2.00 - \$2.50.
- *****R. fastigiatum.** 8-15 in. A small grayish-leaved aromatic bush; lavender flowers. 75c.
- ****R. glaucum.** To 2 ft. Spreading bush; leaves oval, dark green above, gray below; bell-shaped waxy flowers, deep rosy-pink in early spring. \$2.00 - \$2.50.
- ******R. hippophaeoides.** Erect in growth; flowers large, somewhat saucer-shaped, pure lavender-blue. 75c.
- *****R. impeanum.** A hybrid between *R. impeditum* and *R. Hanceanum*. A small twiggy free-blooming bush with silvery mauve flowers. \$1.25-\$2.00.
- ******R. impeditum.** Very like *R. fastigiatum*; leaves green. 75c.
- *****R. intricatum.** 12-18 in. A twiggy bush with grayish leaves; free-flowering; flowers crumpled saucers of pale lavender-blue. \$2.00.
- ****R. Keiskei.** 18 in. Branches inclined to be limp; oval pointed shiny leaves; flowers beautiful primrose-yellow. Mar. \$2.00.

- *****R. ledoides**. 1½ ft. Twiggy shrub with narrow pointed leaves; globular clusters of small tubular flowers carried at the ends of branches. Very floriferous. Apr. 75c.
- R. lyssolepis**. The best of the Lapponicum Series to my mind. Leaves small shiny ovals; flowers rose-violet with spring and fall-blooming seasons. \$1.00.
- *****R. moupinense**. Dwarf shrub; leaves small and shining; flowers scented, tubular, white to deep rose. Jan. to Feb. \$1.50.
- *** **R. myrtilloides**. N.E. Burma at 15000 ft. Oval gray leaves; waxy bell shaped flowers of apricot-pink to mahogany red; beautiful in growth. \$2.00 - \$3.50.
- *****R. orbiculare**. Desirable because of elegant shape; beautiful leathery foliage, round and heart-shaped; flowers broadly bell-shaped, rose pink. Well-shaped small plants \$1.00.
- ****R. oreotrephes**. Slowly grows to tall shrub; leaves beautiful leathery gray-lavender ovals; large funnel-shaped delicate lavender or pink flowers. 50 - 75c.
- ****R. pemakoense**. Habit dense and prostrate; to 1 ft. Increases in width by suckers; a valiant and early bloomer; flowers 2 in. across; pale pinkish mauve. One of the most satisfying small shrubs. 75c - \$2.00.
- ****R. pseudoyanthium**. Leaves 2½-3 in. long, smooth; flowers medium size, dark purple. Well branched small shrubs \$1.00.
- ******R. racemosum**. Leathery gray-green leaves; young shoots purple-rose; flowers white, pinkish to rose. Blooms in March and desirable in any garden. \$1.00.
- ******R. r. Forrest's 19404**. (Seedlings) A more dwarf form. \$1.00.
- ******R. r. Forrest's 21549**. Another of Forrest's discoveries. Not often offered. \$1.00.
- ******R. radicans**. S.E. Tibet at 14000-15000 ft. Creeping dark evergreen; flowers 1½ in. across, rose-violet. \$1.00 - \$2.00.
- ***R. rhanthum**. A tall shrub with pale-rose flowers. Small plants 50c.
- ****R. rupicola**. Small upright, few-branched shrub; leaves elliptic, very scurfy, ½ in. long; flowers deep plum-crimson. \$2.00.
- *****R. saluenense**. 12 in. Foliage gray-green; flowers purple-crimson. Apr. \$2.00.
- ******R. scintillans**. 1½ ft. Small pointed aromatic leaves; flowers a rich lavender-blue. Apr. \$1.25.
- ****R. sperabile**. Related to *R. neeriflorum*. Flowers clear scarlet. Received Award of Merit when first shown by Baron Lionel Rothschild in 1925. \$2.00.

****R. tephropeplum.** Stiffly branched; smooth evergreen leaves; terminal clusters with vivid pink bells and purplish tubes. \$1.25.

*****R. Williamsianum.** Our form is a close-to-ground evergreen shrub with beautiful heart-shaped leaves, coppery in new growth; flowers large waxy twin-funnels or shell pink. Needs to acquire age before it blooms and sun and shade must be nicely adjusted. \$1.25 - \$2.50.

R. K. M. Feng 2517—50c.

R. K. M. Feng 2525—50c.

R. K. M. Feng 2526—75c.

R. K. M. Feng 2613—50c.

R. K. M. Feng 3543—50c.

Vaccinium Dunalianum. A tall shrub from the mountains of W. China. A very handsome evergreen; oval leathery leaves, butter-smooth, tapering into a long point; bell-shaped waxy white flowers in 3 in. racemes; fruit black. \$1.00.

❖ **V. ovatum.** One of our most prized decorative shrubs. Slow-growing. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch long, leathery, glossy, toothed; flowers small and bell-shaped; quantities of black fruit. Small plants 50c.

❖ **V. uliginosum.** A little cosmopolite of the northern hemisphere from the mountains to old bogs on the coasts. A very prostrate growth with oval blue leaves and large purple-blue fruits. Small plants 50c.

❖ **V. Vitis-Idaea.** 8 in. Arctic-alpine; stoloniferous; oval dark shiny evergreen leaves; flowers waxy-pink urns; red fruit persistent. 50c-\$1.00.

❖ **V. Vitis-Idaea minor.** 3 in. A smaller form from farther north. 75c-\$1.00.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Sarcococca Hookeriana humilis. Erect much-branched evergreen shrub; decorative smooth narrow leaves and red stems; flowers in late winter; fruit dark-blue. Small plants 50c.

FRANKENIACEAE

Frankenia thymifolia. A prostrate spradly plant; heath-like leaves; myriads of stemless pink flowers. For a warm sunny place. 50c.

FUMARIACEAE

❖ **Dicentra formosa Sweetheart.** A white bleeding heart; nice under shrubbery and in woodland gardens. Small plants 75c.

GENTIANACEAE

From the gentian family we have some of the most lovely bog and rock garden plants; flowers of most dazzling blue. Some are among the most stubborn of subjects; others are entirely amenable. All will grow in the open; most will have their roots cool. If you cannot offer this shade will compensate to some extent. Heavy rich soil. They fill a definite want for it is in late summer and fall, till frost cuts them, that they are most glorious.

- Gentiana cachemirica.** A rosette of smooth gray leaves and large bright blue flowers from the ends of prostrate branches. \$1.00.
- G. Clusii.** One of the *G. acaulis* congregation; the flower is large, dark clear blue and bottle-funnel-shaped. Small plants 50c.
- G. excisa.** Another of the same clan; a close turf of smooth dark pointed leaves on which sit huge trumpets of evening-sky-blue; one of the best. 50c.
- G. gracilis.** A bold rosette of dark green gives off branched flowering shoots, each terminating in a large pure blue chalice. 60c.
- G. hascombensis.** Upstanding leafy branches erupting in large blue flowers. 60c.
- G. kirishimensis.** A Japanese gentian, with upstanding branches topped with large bright blue flowers in fall. 75c.
- G. Lagodechiana.** Like a lax *G. hascombensis*. 60c.
- G. Macaulayi.** A splendid easy free-flowering plant with grassy foliage and enormous brilliant turquoise-blue flowers, the outside striped with green and purple. 75c.
- ✱ **G. Orfordi.** Prostrate; with thick dark green oval pointed overlapping leaves; medium sized dark blue flowers. As a foliage plant for ground cover this plant is excellent. 60c.
- G. Sikokiana.** A prostrate species with maroon-green leafy branches turned up at the ends to support the large bright blue flowers. Blooms till frost cuts it. 75c.
- G. sino-ornata.** A grassy species resembling *G. Macaulayi* but with smaller more sombre blue flowers. A late bloomer. 50c.
- G. verna angulosa.** Much stronger in constitution than *G. verna* and bearing equally beautiful deep azure-blue flowers. \$1.50.

GERANIACEAE

From the crane's bill family have been chosen a few of the loveliest ones, tidy in habit and free of ample-sized bloom. Given sunny banks and ledges and ordinary loam, they ask for nothing more than to be let alone to bloom the summer through.

Erodium supracanum. Finely cut silvery foliage with deep rose flowers. 75c.

Geranium argenteum. Alps. Finely cut foliage of pure silver; pale pink flowers veined with rose. \$1.00.

G. cinereum. Pyrenees. Tufted; ashy foliage and large pink flowers veined with deeper color. 50c.

G. Pylzowianum. Threads its way daintily from crevice to ledge on running rootstocks, sending up finely lobed leaves and madder-pink flowers an inch across. Thrives under the most meager conditions. 40c.

G. sanguineum. A tangled growth of wiry branches and round lobed leaves; myriads of rich magenta flowers—a high mountain color—an inch across. 25c.

G. s. album. More open in habit; large showy flowers. 35c.

G. s. lancastricense. A prostrate mound with large shell-pink flowers accented by veins of deeper color. 30c.

G. subcaulescens. Similar to *G. cinereum* but with dazzling crimson-carmine flowers. 75c.

G. Wallachianum. 8-12 in. Spreading habit; leaves from underground stems; flowers large and clear of brightest blue. Late summer. 75c.

GESNERIACEAE

The Gesneriaceae is comprised of plants of rocks and crevices where they usually sit sidewise facing the northern sun, their roots seeking the cool dampness underneath.

Haberlea Ferlinandi-Coburgi. From a thick rosette 3 in. stems bear showers of deep lavender small fox-glove-like flowers. \$1.00.

H. rhodopensis. Similar to above with lavender flowers with gold-speckled throat. \$1.00.

Ramondia Nathaliae. Dark green flat rosettes of hairy crinkled leaves; sprays of lavender potato-like flowers. Loves a cool vertical crevice with a deep root run. After ages it grows to the size of a plate. \$1.00.

R. pyrenaica. Crinkled hairy leaves; large lilac-blue flowers with golden centers. \$1.00.

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia bellidifolia. Neat and entirely prim, keeping to itself in small rosettes which widen but do not ramble. Topped in early summer by globules of silvery-lavender fluff. A good little plant! 75c.

G. cordifolia. Mats of dark green smooth strap-shaped leaves, notched at the apex; almost stemless heads of steel-blue flowers. 35c.

GOODENIACEAE

Hypsela longiflora. A delightful little creeper with white lobelia-like flowers striped with red or lilac-pink. Prefers sandy humus. 35c.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

* *Romanzoffia sitchensis*. Alaska to Rocky Mts. On moist cliffs and in rock crevices. Leaves are crisp, reniform and scalloped. Loose panicles of small creamy bells. 75c.

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum empetrifolium prostratum. Divided branches clothed with heath-like blue-green leaves following all contours; amply studded with golden bloom. Most attractive. 75c.

H. kotschyannum. A pleasant little blue-gray bush of 8 in. with sprays of clear gold flowers which continue into late fall. 75c.

H. olympicum. A low carpet of soft oval, prettily veined leaves with a profusion of large yellow flowers. 50c.

H. reptans. Small bright green rounded leaves strung on flopping red thread-like branches; large, yellow flowers. Most attractive when planted high so one can look into the gold of stamens and petals. 75c.

IRIDACEAE

Iris arenaria. Plains of Hungary. Sheaves of small leaves 4 in. long among which appear green-yellow flowers, a new lot with every rising sun. Though called the sand iris that medium alone does not suffice; moisture and a little moderate richness is required for full development. 50c.

I. gracilipes alba. 8 in. A mass of grassy foliage; airily perched flowers of pure white. Rare. \$1.25.

* *I. innominata*. 12 in. Foliage very narrow; dark green (evergreen in our garden); our form has flowers of mellow gold. June. 50c.

* *I. innominata*. Two natural hybrids. Large flowered; one is deep rich purple pencilled in gold; the other is yellow striped in cream; each 75c.

I. ruthenica. Foliage soft and grass-like. Flowers deep purple-blue. 50c.

* *Sisyrinchium brachypus*. Sheaves of blue-green leaves of 4-6 in. and golden flowers throughout late summer and fall. 35c.

...at last!

*The
Perfect
Garden Label*

Mark with
ordinary
lead pencil.

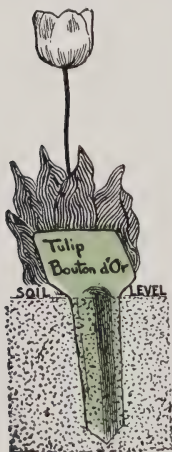
Permanent
all soils...
all seasons.

With an ordinary lead pencil write or print on the ample horizontal marking space of a **PERFECT GARDEN LABEL**. Set it in the ground near the plant you wish to mark. Put it in deep, so that only the marking space shows.

One year, two years, three years, four years afterward,—at any time—you will be able to read easily every character of your marking. In damp soil or dry, acid or alkaline, sun or shade, all weathers, all seasons your markings will be completely legible.

Previous markings can be readily erased at any time with a stiff pencil eraser and the label can be used again.

The marking space is large enough for three or four lines of writing or even display printing. In experimental gardens, notes may be added at any time. The under side of the marking space can be used for extensive notes, or you can write on the shaft.



These labels are designed so that the shaft may be entirely buried, with the marking space just above the surface on an angle for convenient reading. Thus they do not interfere with weeding and cultivating.

If stepped on they do not break, but merely bend down and spring back when released.

The **PERFECT GARDEN LABEL** is inconspicuous. The beautiful cool gray green color blends with the soil, foliage and rocks. Only the marking space shows. If you wish the labels hidden they may be almost buried out of sight and lifted only for reading. The markings will be completely legible. A touch of the finger will clear away the soil from the smooth, clean, Duco-like surface. The only caution is not to rub too hard if the soil is quite wet.

These labels are safe for fall planting. Frost does not easily heave them out of the ground on account of the corrugated shaft. If your borders flood in the spring they will not float away from the plants marked as they are heavier than water.

USE THE PERFECT GARDEN LABEL IN YOUR GARDEN

Your plants will be safely and permanently identified.

You will preserve the elusive names of your named varieties.

Your valuable specimens will be insured against careless weeding and cultivating.

You will enjoy their convenience and simple method of marking.

They will not mar the beauty of your borders and rock gardens.

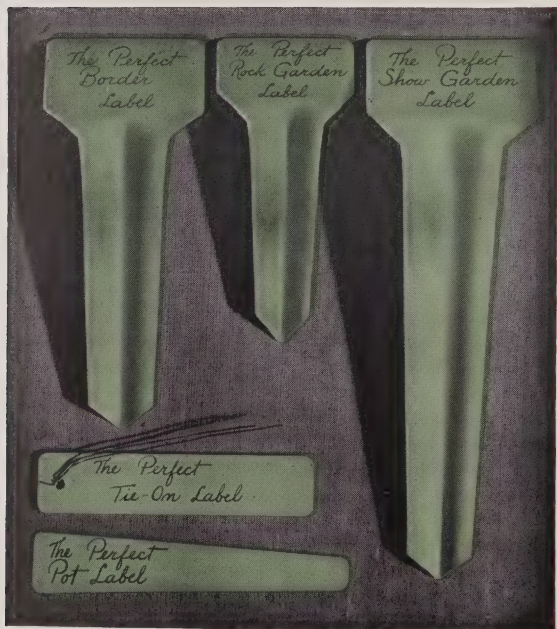
They can be erased and marked again.

They are economical because they are permanent.

A PERFECT GARDEN LABEL

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

All of the same beautiful and practical material



BORDER LABEL—An inconspicuous label for general use in perennial and annual borders. Often used in large rock gardens.

ROCK GARDEN LABEL—Designed for small plants in rock gardens. Also useful in seed beds, cold frames, etc.

SHOW GARDEN LABEL—Ideal as a more conspicuous label for tall plants, vegetable rows, etc.

TIE-ON LABEL—For roses, shrubs, small trees, Dahlias and all purposes where a label of this type is required.

POT LABEL—For pots, seed flats, cold frames, greenhouse work, orchids, tiny rock plants and all uses requiring a small label.

LABIATAE

The following plants in the mint family are long suffering; they like half-shade and cool soil; they will endure the opposite:

Ajuga metallica crispa. A slow-growing variety; purple-red crinkled leaves and 6 in. spikes of gentian-blue flowers. 40c.

Micromeria corsica. A small stiff shrub of 8 in. and more across; branches and leaves gray; rosy flowers with pleasant sharp scent. 50c.

M. piperella. Small tufted plant of 5 in. or so; wiry branches from base ending in full spikes of carmine flowers in late summer and fall. 50c.

Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus. A very nice tiny edition of the common rosemary or "sea-dew" with small thick gray leaves revolute at the edges; pale violet flowers; the whole more or less procumbent. 50c.

Thymus erectus. Erect little shrub with green bead-like leaves. Bluish-white flowers. 35c.

T. nitidus. Erect but close; cinerous leaves; fragrant little shrub; completely submerged in flesh-pink flowers in June. 35c.

Satureia montana. A flopping aromatic little plant beset with narrow toothed leaves in the axils of which are numerous blue-lilac two-lipped flowers. Most welcome during the barren months of August-October. 50c.

S. subspicata. New; very floriferous and free-blooming; long spikes of rose-violet. Sept. \$1.00.

LEGUMINOSAE

Most of the pea-family listed here come from the Mediterranean region. We therefore place them on our warmest slopes and sunniest banks in neutral soil.

Erinacea pungens. A silvery little bush with spine-like branches and few leaves; large bluish flowers. \$1.50.

Cytisus Ardoinii. 8 in. Bushes of erect hairy branches behung with golden flowers in May. 60c.

C. Beanii. A small shrub of 12 in. with curving branches and a multitude of yellow flowers. \$1.00.

C. hirsutus. A perfectly prostrate species flowing along any contour; small soft yellow flowers in profusion. 75c.

C. kewensis. Whip-like branches; free-flowering; large yellow-cream flowers. Beautiful. 75c.

Genista dalmatica. A thorny little gorse of 3 in. becoming hummocks of pure gold. 50c.

GREEN PASTURES GARDENS
2215 EAST 46th STREET
SEATTLE - WASHINGTON

*Enclosed please find.....for
which please send prepaid to my address the
following* **PERFECT GARDEN LABELS**

QUANTITY	AMOUNT
.....Border Labels
.....Rock Garden Labels
.....Show Garden Labels
.....Tie-On Labels
.....Pot Labels
Total.....	

Name

Street

City

State

. . . . PRICES ON NEXT PAGE→

Copy of this folder will be sent with your labels.

Detach Here and Enclose with Your Remittance

PRICES

BORDER LABEL

(Length 5 in., width of marking space 2 in.)

12 Labels	.....	\$ 1.00
25 " "	.....	2.00
100 " "	.....	7.75
500 " "	.....	37.50
1000 " "	.....	75.00

U. S. PAT. 1970697

ROCK GARDEN LABEL

(Length 4 in., width of marking space $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

12 Labels	.....	\$ .90
25 " "	.....	1.75
100 " "	.....	6.75
500 " "	.....	32.50
1000 " "	.....	65.00

U. S. PAT. 1970697

SHOW GARDEN LABEL

(Length 7 in., width of marking space $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

12 Labels	.....	\$ 1.25
25 " "	.....	2.50
100 " "	.....	9.50
500 " "	.....	45.00
1000 " "	.....	90.00

U. S. PAT. 1970697

TIE-ON LABEL

(Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Sturdy copper wires in convenient bundles ready bent for attaching.)

100 Labels in box.....	\$ 3.00
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POT LABEL

(Length 4 in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at wide end.)

100 Labels in box.....	\$ 2.50
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"It would seem that there is no question as to the permanence of lead pencil markings on these labels, and their attractive form and color have been admired by many visitors."

GEORGE H. HOLLISTER,
Superintendent of Parks, City of Hartford, Conn.

... their color, shape, size, ease of preparation and permanent legibility make your Perfect Garden Labels the most satisfactory I've yet seen or used."

A. H. HERRICK, F.R.H.S.,
The Digest Gardener, Cambridge, Mass.

- G. horrida.** A silvery dome of thorny branches; an interesting accent plant; not free of bloom in our garden. 75c.
- G. humifusa.** A ground covering broom with small dark green shiny leaves and yellow flowers. 75c.
- G. pilosa.** Prostrate; a very slow-growing little shrub. Small yellow flowers. 75c.
- G. Villarsii.** A densely branched gray-green decumbent shrub of very slow growth; flowers clear gold. 75c.
- Trifolium uniflorum.** Turkey. Absolutely prostrate; blue-green leaves; large clear rosy-pink flowers borne singly; produced over a long season. \$1.00.

LINACEAE

- Linum arboreum.** 18 in. Rounded evergreen bush with blue-green leaves; clusters of large clear yellow flowers from May till Sept. 75c.

LILIACEAE

- Tofieldia fusca.** Came to us as a Japanese stow-away among other plants. After many years it has grown large enough to share. Foliage in wings like a 3-in. iris; a very alpine-looking tuft. Flowers small, purple-brown. 75c.

OLEACEAE

- Jasminum Parkeri.** 6 in. Himalaya; a wiry branched shrub with beautiful divided leaves and large tubular flowers. 25c.
- Ligustrum coriaceum.** A compact slow-growing shrub, crowded with dark green glossy leaves round and curving. Rather nice as an accent. Small plants 50c.

OXALIDACEAE

- Oxalis adenophora.** 4 in. Tufts of beautiful blue-green crowded divided leaves and large clean pinkish flowers, the center conspicuously spotted with purple crimson. For the best development the bulblets that crowd the parent bulb should be removed every two years from out the fibrous covering and replanted. One bulb. 50c.
- O. enneaphylla rosea.** From the Falkland Islands. A mass of gray-blue foliage, each leaf divided into 9 leaflets and these folded upward; beautiful large rosy flowers. \$1.00.
- ❖ **O. oregana.** A native of the Pacific Coast woodland. White or pinkish flowers. 25c.

PINACEAE

Next to the rock work in importance and even more important unless the rocks are good, and the construction excellent, are the members of the pine family. They are not at all difficult. Good loam; good drainage. Here we grow them in the open to the surprise of our English visitors. Where sun is savage a light shade is beneficial. In a general way, the low, more prostrate forms should be planted at high elevations in the rock garden to conform to wind-swept slopes of mountains. The slender spire-like and pyramidal small trees should progress up the slopes to represent the tree-clad hills below tree-line. The rounded domes and weeping forms are best as accents by themselves or against a rock. At any time of year they add character that is beyond color to the rock garden. They grow to be extremely old. Some are known to be close to a hundred years.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Elwoodii. A beautiful slow-growing form, the ultimate branches recurving; foliage very glaucous blue. 75c.

C. L. Fletcheri. A fluffy bluish pyramidal tree, eventually six feet—too large for most rock gardens. 50c.

C. L. minima. 14 in. A flatter than round glossy dark green bush with twisted branches. \$1.00.

C. obtusa nana gracilis. One of the handsomest and proudest dwarfs; 3 ft. after ages, twisted branches of dark glossy green. \$1.00-\$2.00-\$3.00.

Golf Ball Cypress: Mr. Murray Hornibrook tells how these tiniest of coniferous trees originated: They appeared first from a lot of seedlings from an old *Chamaecyparis obtusa nana gracilis* in the nursery of Messrs W. H. Rogers of Southampton. Sixteen-year old plants are said to measure about 4 x 4 in.

C. o. caespitosa. Tiny and compact with layer upon layer of branches. \$2.00.

C. o. juniperoides compacta. Grows only slightly larger; branches coarser. Very dark green and glossy. \$2.00.

C. pisifera filifera nana. 12 in. A light sea-green tight mound. 75c.

C. p. squarraso pygmaea. 5 in. Low flat-topped silvery bush bearing juvenile and intermediate foliage and slow growing. 75c.

Cryptomeria japonica nana. 18 in. Globular twisted branches clothed in dark green sharp needle leaves. \$1.00.

Juniperus communis compressa. 1½ ft. A slender compact gray spire; very slow-growing. \$1.25.

✧ **J. c. montana.** A beautiful form; prostrate, slow-growing, silvery blue. 50c.

J. prostrata venusta. A chance seedling appearing in an old eastern nursery. Very slow in growth; the needles short and very blue. Small plants 50c.

* **Picea albertiana conica.** 2 ft. A pyramidal light green fluffy little tree. 75c - \$2.50.

Note: The International Congress on Nomenclature has authorized the earlier name **Picea Abies** instead of **Picea excelsa**. Hornibrook in his second edition of "Dwarf and Slow-Growing Conifers" conforms to this and so must we.

Picea Abies capitata. A stiffly branched slow-growing round topped bush. New. \$1.50.

P. A. Gregoriana. A pigmy pyramidal tree of bright green. (Name likely not correct but it has a different form from most small spruces listed.) \$1.00.

P. A. Gregoriana Parsonsii. The original stock was sold to us as **P. A. Clanbrasiliana**. Quite possibly our determination is incorrect. Plant makes a low rounded mound, flexible and soft to the touch. One of the most attractive of this group. \$2.00.

P. A. Maxwellii. Very slow-growing; a small rounded cushion. Small plants 75c.

P. A. nana. An exceedingly slow-growing small tree with strong ascending branches, achieving 3 ft. in 35 years. Rare. Small plants \$2.00.

P. A. procumbens. A shiny sharp-needed flat-topped bush achieving a height of 9 in. increasing in width much faster than in height. The flattened top makes it a proper bush for the higher windswept reaches of the rock garden. \$1.50.

P. A. pumila. Very similar to above. \$1.50.

P. A. Remontii. Extremely slow-growing; a flattish mound; short sharp leaves. Small plants \$1.00.

P. A. repens. Sparsely branched, stiff and open in habit. \$1.50.

* **Tsuga canadensis nana.** Very deliberate in growth; a dense flat to rounded cushion; the young leaves folded and golden; an attractive spot of mellow color. Small plants \$1.50 - \$3.00.

* **T. c. pendula.** Original plant found on Fishkill Mountain in 1870. Eventually grows into a large dome-shaped bush of weeping habit and soft blue-green foliage. Small plants 75c. - \$1.50.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Armeria caespitosa. 3 in. Rounded much-branched cushion with narrow needle-like leaves crowding the ends of the branches and thickly studded with silvery bracted heads of pale pink. 25c - 40c.

POLEMONIACEAE

- * **Phlox adsurgens.** One of the most beautiful; creeping branches with wide smooth leaves; innumerable flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, shell pink. In the wild this plant grows in deep cool mold in the shade of trees or exposed on sunny ledges, but with water percolating at its roots. 50c.
- * **P. caespitosa.** Dry hills of the Cascades. Compact little mounds of light green foliage. Lavender round-petaled flowers. Rare. Scree. Small plants 50c.
- * **P. divaricata Laphami.** Woodland plant; grows in tufts of 9-12 in. topped by open clusters of clear lavender-blue flowers. 50c.
- P. subulata Camla.** Large, flesh-pink flowers; very free-flowering; approaching the beauty of *P. adsurgens* and perfectly easy. 35c.
- P. s. C. alba.** A beautiful white form. 25c.
- Polemonium Hybrid.** Between *P. elegans* and *P. carneum*. More robust in growth than *P. elegans* and with larger flowers of beautiful blue. 40c.
- * **P. parvifolium.** 6 in. Similar but with less congested leaves; smaller flowers. 25c.

POLYGALACEAE

- Polygala chamaebuxus.** Thick round leaves; white and yellow flowers at almost any time. 50c.
- P. c. atropurpurea.** Large flowers of velvety crimson and yellow. 75c.

POLYPODIACEAE

- * **Asplenium trichomanes.** Maidenhair spleenwort; 6 in. tufts of ebony stems mounted with small round leaves on both sides; almost evergreen; cool leaf mold; one of the best small ferns and one of the easiest. 50c.
- * **Athyrium alpestre americana.** A high mountain alpine fern; slender much divided fronds strongly upward in growth, pale green. 75c.
- * **Cheilanthes gracillima.** Tufted; black-stemmed leaves, finely dissected, thickly covered with hairy indumentum. Likes its roots under a rock, the blades exposed to sun and heat. 75c.
- * **Cryptogramma acrostichoides.** Parsley fern; close tufts of much divided leaves. 35c.
- * **Dryopteris oregana.** Sierra water fern; in the mountains it grows along water courses and in deep shade; in gardens it contents itself with moderate conditions. Long spears of finely dissected pale green fronds. 50c.

- ❖ **Polystichum Andersonii.** A rare western fern that proliferates. 50 - 75c.
- P. viviparum.** An exceedingly lacy fern, more or less covered with rusty scales; rather exotic looking in our garden; nice beside a pool. 50c.
- ❖ **Woodwardia radicans.** Giant chain fern; 2-5 ft. Coarse but very handsome; almost evergreen. 75c - \$1.50.

PRIMULACEAE

Primulaceae is a great family of 28 genera and over 300 species, mostly herbaceous with fleshy roots and many of them adornments to our gardens.

An attempt has been made to get together primroses that will do something for our gardens and do it without impossible pother. Of some of the rarer ones I have only very few.

An interesting point to observe in primroses of acaulis and polyanthus types and auriculas as well is whether they are thrum-eyed (stamens longer than the pistil) or whether they are pin-eyed (stamens shorter than the pistil). In England it shows the former commands extra points.

Androsaces, the rock jasmines, are high alpine plants; those listed are not difficult, preferring sun, well-drained moldy soil, warm walls.

- Androsace ciliata.** Pyrenees. Neat rosettes of blunt leaves, eye-lashed on margins. Short-stemmed flowers in heads, clear pink. 50c.
- A. lanuginosa.** Prostrate curtains of silvery foliage and umbels of soft rose-mauve flowers with yellow eyes. From summer till late fall. It offers far more than its money's worth. 25c.
- A. obtusifolia.** A tight tuft of narrow pointed hairless leaves; 4-6 in. stems bear rose-red flowers. 40c.
- A. sarmentosa.** Silky rosettes held together by thread-like branches; rounded clusters of velvety rose flowers. 25c.
- A. s. Chumbyi.** Supposed to be an improvement; very similar. 25c.
- A. s. Watkinsii.** Similar with richer flowers. 50c.
- A. sempervivoides.** Almost hairless rosettes; flowers rose-pink. 50c.
- A. yunnanense.** Compact; with flowers of bright pink. 50c.

The hardy cyclamens are not nearly so common in our gardens as they deserve to be. The foliage is very beautiful in texture, shape and color, many are somewhat marbled. The white or pink or crimson flowers are exquisite. They like woodsy soil and the shade of overhanging branches. They seed themselves but the tiny corms are easily cultivated out of existence.

Cyclamen Atkinsii rubrum. 75c.

C. Coum rubrum. 75c.

C. europaeum. \$1.00.

C. ibericum roseum. \$1.00.

C. ibericum rubrum. \$1.00.

C. Neapolitanum. \$1.00.

Marsh and woodland primroses. These plants love the fat rich soil by the water's edge, but not any sort of stagnant dankness, and cool forest where they can find protection from a too burning sun. A few in small drifts among tall rhododendrons provide color in summer and are not gauche.

Primula cashmiriana alba. A beautiful white form with great globular heads of pure white above rosettes of lush green. 75c.

P. chionantha. The snow-primrose of W. China. A rosette of narrow upright thick leaves, smooth above and powdered beneath; large fragrant white flowers with a dark blue-purple eye. 50c.

P. chungensis. Orange flowers with yellow centers. 25c.

P. japonica. Long spikes of glowing crimson, very effective against the green of ferns or woodland situations. 25c.

P. lichiangensis. Yunnan. Hairy leaves; large fragrant rose-lilac flowers. 35c.

P. microdonta alpicola violacea. Deep rose-violet flowers. 50c.

P. nutans. Himalayas. Heads of pendent blue-violet flowers. They and stems are covered with a thick white farina. Small plants 50c.

P. pulverulenta Bartley Strain. Chinese Thibet. Tall with whorled salmon-pink flowers. It is said that it took Mr. G. H. Dalrymple 11 years to fix this color strain. It is named after his gardens. 50c.

P. rosea grandiflora. Rosettes of smooth upstanding leaves; astonishing luminous pure carmine flowers with yellow eye develop at the same time as leaves. Easy if given water and deep rich soil. 50c.

P. Smithiana. Eastern Himalayas. Plant covered with a lovely gray farina throughout; strong stems bear a candelabra of greenish yellow flowers. 25c.

P. Veitchi. W. China. Ivy-shaped downy leaves; large brilliant rose-crimson flowers in tiers. 65c.

Primula auricula (alpine, that is, without farina). Mixed colors but from a fine strain of seeds. 25c.

- P. auricula x Keenie.** Rosette robust and very mealy. Flowers large, slightly frilled, dark red with white zone around throat. \$1.25.
- P. a. x Red Dusty Miller.** One of the old hybrids. Vigorous, heavily powdered with farina; flowers wall-flower-red with white eye. \$1.25.
- P. a. x Yellow Dusty Miller.** Similar to above. Large fragrant yellow flowers, slightly frilled and petals deeply emarginate. \$1.50.

The *Primula pubescens* hybrids is a congregation of plants derived by crossing *P. auricula* by *P. hirsuta* and also by *P. viscosa*. This strain is in a great state of confusion—they are very old hybrids and among them we find some of the best rock garden primroses from the standpoint of “good doers”, compact habits, floriferousness and clear brilliant colors. A little shade and a fairly rich soil with good drainage pleases them.

- P. x pubescens Decora.** Rose-like rosettes of bright green rounded toothed leaves; flowers dark violet-blue with white mealy eye. \$1.50.
- P. x pubescens Decora.** Seedlings 50c.
- P. x pubescens The General.** Large flowers of rich terra-cotta-rose. \$1.50.
- P. x pubescens Kingscote.** One of the finest with large heads of violet-purple flowers. \$1.50.
- P. x pubescens Mrs. J. H. Wilson.** One of the best known; flowers in large clusters, a rich lilac-purple. \$1.50.
- P. Juliae.** Caucasus. A creeping plant of smallish smooth dark green leaves, scalloped and heart-shaped; flowers short-stemmed, a clear claret-red. 35c.

Hybrids of *P. Juliae* are called *P. x Juliana*. They are usually not creeping but rosetted; the leaves are larger, often crinkled, more of the *P. acaulis* type. The flowers are larger, much, on somewhat longer stems and of brilliantly clear and usually soft colors.

- P. x Juliana Bunt.** Flowers violet-blue. 75c.
- P. x Juliana Dorothy.** Flowers primrose-yellow. 50c.
- P. x Juliana Kinlough Beauty.** Flowers rose-pink. 75c.
- P. x Juliana rosea.** Flowers apple-blossom pink. 75c.
- P. x Juliana Schneekissen.** Flowers white with golden eye. 75c.
- P. x Juliana Wanda.** Flowers blue-violet. 35c.
- P. Clusiana.** Stout rosettes of smooth leaves; flowers rose with white eye. 50c.
- P. glaucescens.** Lombardy. Small rosettes of smooth dark green pointed leaves with heads of large lilac-purple flowers. Needs shade. \$1.00.

- P. marginata.** Thick gray-green toothed leaves, heavily edged with silver meal; heavy trusses of lavender-blue flowers. 75c.
- P. m. The General.** Large flowers of mauve. \$2.50.
- P. m. Linda Pope.** The leaves are somewhat shorter and broader than those of the species, more conspicuously toothed and all covered with silver farina. The flowers are deep-blue violet. \$3.00.
- P. m. Prichard's var.** Large flowers of rose-purple. \$2.50.
- P. m. rosea.** At present unflowered here. \$1.00.
- P. minima.** Eastern Alps. Tiny rosettes of toothed leaves with large rose-purple flowers close upon the green. Scree. I have never been able to induce it to bloom. Of it Will Ingwersen says, "P. minima does well in limestone, and will settle down to a life of prodigal flowering and generous increase." It is doubtful whether this remark makes any one feel better or worse. \$1.00.
- P. polyanthus.** Large-flowered; seedlings from orange and yellow selected hand-pollinized plants. 25c.
- P. Cowichan.** Found in a deserted garden in the Cowichan Lake region B. C. It is not known whether it was a chance seedling there or whether it had been brought from the "Old Country" as so many fine primroses were. It is a spectacular plant with extremely large velvety flowers, a dark rusty blood-red. \$1.00.
- P. scapigera.** Himalaya Mts. A rosette of smooth crimped leaves, centered by large star-like lilac-pink primroses with a greenish yellow eye and a zone of white between. Early spring. Award of Merit 1936. \$3.00.
- P. Winteri alba.** Himalayas. Crinkled leaves, almost white with farina. Short-stemmed large white flowers in early spring. The cover of an overhanging rock will keep the wet from the crown. \$3.00.
- P. Wulfeniana.** Rosettes of glossy pointed leaves; 2 in. stem carries several bright rose-mauve flowers. 50c.
- Soldanella alpina.** Mats of thick green kidney-shaped leaves; 3 in. stems carry a shower of purple-violet fringed funnels. 50c.

RANUNCULACEAE

- Anemone nemorosa Alleni.** All the varieties of wood-anemones are among the most amenable of plants. They can be lifted at any season and soon multiply into substantial colonies. Large flowers of lavender blue. 35c.
- A. n. fl. pl.** An exotic-looking form; white and lovely. 35c.
- A. n. Robinsoniana.** A pale blue and larger flowered form of the English wind flower. 35c.

Anemone pulsatilla Robert Hibberson. From a mass of finely cut foliage is ejected many globular flowers of a deep rich purple red, centered by a thick column of golden stamens. Small plants 50c.

A. p. var. This is thought to be close to *A. p. Farreri*. Flowers deep red-violet. Small plants 40c.

Aquilegia discolor. One of the smallest columbines; 6 in. Gray leaves; blue and white flowers. 75c.

A. Fauriae. Blue-gray leaves; large blue flowers spotted with buff. 75c.

A. flabellata nana alba. Pale gray foliage and ample flowers of ivory-white. 25c.

A. sachaliensis. 9 in. Foliage green; flowers ample and dark blue. 75c.

✧ *A. scopulorum*. Beautiful pale blue-gray foliage; large long-spurred flowers of coerulean blue. First prerequisite for cultivation is complete drainage; second, a lean soil to hold it to its essential daintiness. 75c.

Clematis macropetala. One of Farrer's finds in Kansu. A fragile little vine with small lacy lobed leaflets. Flowers comparatively large, blue to purple outside, well filled with white strap-like filaments inside. \$1.50.

Hepatica triloba. The lovely dark blue form from Norway. Small plants 75c.

Hepatica triloba. A beautiful shade of pink. Large plants. 75c.

✧ *Coptis asplenifolia*. From Alaska to Vancouver Island. The most beautiful of the goldthreads in foliage which is cut like a fern. 75c.

✧ *C. laciniata*. Evergreen creeper with finely dissected glossy foliage. Excellent ground cover. 35c.

Ranunculus montanus. On a turf of bright green sit large golden buttercups. March. 35c.

Thalictrum kiusianum. 4 in. Lavender-blue cut leaves; violet cupped flowers; most beautiful summer ground cover. 35c.

Trollius pumilus. Cut leaves and rich gold globe-flowers on 6 in. stems. 50c.

RHAMNACEAE

✧ *Ceanothus gloriosus*. A new prostrate creeping shrub with small dark green holly-like leaves; free-blooming with clusters of lavender blue flowers. Likes a place in the sun. 75c - \$1.00.

✧ *C. prostratus*. (Probably var. *divergens*.) Woody prostrate branches; small thick leaves with few coarse teeth; umbels of powder-blue flowers. A very proper and interesting shrub for rock gardens. Small plants 35c.

ROSACEAE

- * **Dryas Drummondii.** A woody groundcover; leaves 1 in. long, oval, puckered scalloped; flowers scarcely open, bright yellow; large plummy seed heads. 50c.
- D. **Suendermannii.** A hybrid between **D. Drummondii** and **D. octopetala**; more robust and long suffering than either; more floriferous and flowers larger, creamy. April and September. 35c.
- Filipendula multijuga.** A flat rosette of glossy green; interruptedly odd-pinnate leaves, the terminal leaflet conspicuously large; corymbs of small rosy-pink flowers are borne on stiff red 8-12 in. stems. More lush in shade, but endures sun. 60c.
- Geum pentapetalum.** A creeping groundcover; crowded toothed typical rose leaves; flowers pure white on 3 in. stems. Cool soil. 50c.
- * **Luetkea pectinata.** Creeping masses of bright dark green finely dissected leaves; racemes of small creamy fuzzy flowers. These last two are excellent groundcovers among rhododendrons. 35c.
- * **Potentilla fruticosa montana.** 3 in. A low creeping bush with blue-green pinnately divided leaves; mellow yellow single rose-like flowers. The best of all for the small rock garden. 75c - \$1.00.
- P. f. **nana argentea.** A graceful shrub covered with silken leaves and golden flowers through summer and fall. This one has the loveliest foliage. 75c - \$1.00.
- P. f. **Veitchii.** Similar in habit; snowy flowers 1 in. across, beginning in early spring. 75c - \$1.00.
- P. **Tounguei.** A dark traller; flowers orange with a burnt spot in the center. 35c.
- Spiraea bullata.** 15 in. Stiff little bush with dark blue-green puckered leaves; every branch terminates in corymbs of crushed raspberry colored flowers. 50c.
- * **S. (Petrophytum) cinerascens** has been found only in one locality on bluffs above the Columbia river. It is a short-trunked small shrub with bluish rosetted leaves and spikes of creamy flowers. \$1.00.
- * **S. (Petrophytum) Hendersonii.** Somewhat larger in its parts; leaves lavender-green; a domed little bush. One of the best rock garden shrubs. \$1.00 - \$1.50.
- S. **Newmanii.** 8 in. Many branches from the base; in early summer the leaves begin to turn a beautiful bright crimson which grows in depth and translucency till frost cuts them. Small plants 50c.

RUBIACEAE

- Coprosma Petriei.** A tangle of close-to-the-ground branches; small dark green hairy leaves; large purple fruits. 75c.

Houstonia Millard's var. A delicate tracery of small thin leaves over which is an abundance of bright sky-blue 4-petaled flowers on 3 in. stems. Likes a cool shady place; should be shorn after blooming. 35c.

❖ **Mitchella repens.** An evergreen ground cover of small oval marbeled leaves; bell-like flowers and persistent fruit. 35c.

RUTACEAE

Skimmia Fortunei. A low evergreen shrub; leaves smooth and pointed at both ends; flowers fragrant; abundant scarlet fruit throughout fall and winter. 50c.

SALICACEAE

❖ **Salix Peasei.** A rare natural hybrid between *S. herbacea* and *S. uva-ursi* and found only in one small area on one mountain in New England. \$1.00.

❖ **S. reticulata.** Prostrate and creeping; woody branches closely set with round shiny slightly puckered leaves; tiny rose-colored catkins. \$1.50.

❖ **S. uva-ursi.** A small depressed arctic-alpine shrub; very leafy, the leaves ovate-lanceolate. 75c.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Astilbe chinensis pumila. Compound basal leaves and fat spikes of rosy-mauve flowers. All astilbes like a deep cool soil, late summer and fall bloomers. 30c.

A. crispa Gnome. Crinkled purple-green leaves, very decorative; panicles of rose flowers. \$1.00.

A. c. Lilliput. Smaller in its parts; pink flowers. \$1.00.

A. simplicifolia rosea. Glossy toothed leaves with feathery panicles of creamy flowers flushed with pink; reddish stems. A very pretty small thing. 40c.

Tanakaea radicans. Thread-like creeping stems settle down and grow into a loose clump of thick dark pointed leaves; loose panicles of small creamy flowers in the way of *Astilbe simplicifolia*. A very good plant for shade. 75c.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Paederota bonarota. Limestone of E. Europe. Toothed glossy leaves; clusters of soft blue flowers with projecting stamens. Likes sun and scree or crevice. 50c.

Penstemon. The penstemons like deep loose well drained soil and a place in the sun. They have the bad habit of blooming themselves into a

decline if not worse. They can be saved by prompt removal of withering spikes and now and again a sifting of top dressing.

- ❖ **Penstemon corymbosus.** Open little bush with dark green leaves and slender tubular flowers of coral-red. 75c.
- ❖ **P. Menziesii.** A prostrate mat of decumbent branches and small toothed oval leaves; flowers large and close upon the mat; a good blue. 50c.
- ❖ **P. rupicola.** Cascade Mts. Prostrate plants with small blue gray leaves and large brilliant crimson flowers. Often found in loose detritus below cliffs and boulders as well as in crevices. Small plants 50c.
- ❖ **P. r. alba.** A lovely albino form with very silvery white flowers. Small plants. 50c.

Veronica Astoni. A tiny moss-green embroidery for a crevice or small ledge. 50c.

THYMELIACEAE

Daphne: The garland flower; very free flowering shrubs with delicious fragrance. They like deep soil, abundant water in their growing season; they like sun and wind, but not icy blasts and they must like you and your garden!

Daphne alpinum. Alps. Slow-growing twiggy deciduous bush of 18 in. Very floriferous; flowers white; fruit scarlet. Very small plants 50c.

D. Blagayana. Found only in a few isolated portions of Jugo-Slavia and N.E. Italy. Prostrate tangled branches terminating in balls of creamy flowers in March; likes the slightest shade, cool humus and to have its long branches pinned down for an additional root structure. \$1.00.

D. Genkwa. Rare. Deciduous; a delightful mist of ashy-lilac in early spring. Wants lime-free soil and semi-shade. Small plants 75c.

D. Mezereum album. Lovely creamy flowers and orange fruits in summer. Small plants. 35c.

Pimelea coarctata. Rice flower. A daphne-relation from New Zealand; procumbent branches set with small gray leaves of good substance; a mass of small creamy flowers followed by snow-white fruit. A good ground cover. \$1.00.

VIOLACEAE

Viola eizanensis. Leaves beautifully cut; exquisite white fragrant flowers pencilled with brown. 35c.

❖ **V. pedata bicolor.** Thick palmately divided leaves; 2 deep purple petals; 3 soft lavender ones. 50c.

PERFECT GARDEN LABELS

We have hunted long for a label that we consider wholly acceptable; we think that at last we have found it in the Perfect Garden Labels. They are of a good-looking composition, gray-green in color—inconspicuous among plants—and practically indestructible. Lead pencil writing remains legible after years without protection. They will serve as a record of exact nomenclature which is important to serious gardeners. We are using them ourselves and for your convenience we have agreed to handle them. They will come to you in strong, attractive boxes, post-paid.

PRICES are as follows:

ROCK GARDEN LABEL

(Length 4 in., width of marking space $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

12 Labels	\$.90
25 Labels	1.75
100 Labels	6.75

BORDER LABEL

(Length 5 in., width of marking space 2 in.)

12 Labels	\$ 1.00
25 Labels	2.00
100 Labels	7.75

SHOW GARDEN LABEL

(Length 7 in., width of marking space $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

12 Labels	\$ 1.25
25 Labels	2.50
100 Labels	9.50

TIE-ON LABEL

(Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Sturdy copper wires in convenient bundles ready bent for attaching.)

100 Labels in box.....	\$ 3.00
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POT LABEL

(Length 4 in., width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at wide end.)

100 Labels in box.....	\$ 2.50
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WHAT IS AN ALPINE?

Asa Gray, one of the most eminent American botanists and a very prolific writer, in a letter to J. D. Hooker, himself a famous English botanist and plant explorer, answers this question for us: "What do I call an alpine plant? Why, one that has its habitat above the limits of trees—mainly—though it may run down along lower streams. But in a dry region, where forest has no fair chance, we might need to mend the definition."

And again, Captain Kingdon Ward, the famous English collector and explorer and writer gives his ideas in "The Romance of Gardening," "An alpine is a plant which grows above the tree line, that is, the altitude at which trees normally grow. The tree line may be at sea level, or there may be no growth at all, as in the Siberian tundra, which is almost equivalent to an alpine region at sea-level. So far as alpine plants are concerned, altitude is merely a rough substitute for latitude; in low latitudes alpenes ascend to high altitudes and vice-versa."

Now a rock garden plant—that is something else again! We have fallen into the way of bringing into our rock gardens plants from anywhere at all that will adorn our rocks and crannies, our little moors and meadows and in turn be enhanced to a certain degree by these situations and the associations they find there. A large rock garden or one that has a great deal of height will accommodate happily a far greater range of plants as to size and kind than a small one will.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Rhododendrons and heathers, especially, produce annually a great mass of foliage and bloom. They can soon exhaust any soil. Nothing is better for them than a mulch of pure well-rotted leaf mold. Failing that, both as food and conditioner of soil the following mixture is good:

10 lbs. ammonium sulphate
35 lbs. acid superphosphate
17 lbs. sulphate of potash
10 lbs. aluminum sulphate
28 lbs. cotton seed meal

Mix this with an equal amount of baled peat and throw a few handfuls around each plant and thoroughly water down. (The ground should be thoroughly soaked before using this or any other fertilizer.)

Many of our "miffs" and "mimps" would persist if the soil were to their liking and the drainage complete. We can not all have extensive screes and moraines in our gardens but we can prepare small spots to accommodate these more grudging plants. A slope at the base of a large rock or bolder; the spot excavated to a depth of at least 2 feet and more would be better. Drop in one-half foot of medium gravel and then fill the hole with this mixture:

1 part pea gravel
1 part coarse river sand
1 part pure leaf mold

Many plants, especially the hairy ones and those with fleshy crowns like to have fine gravel crowded under the foliage.

On this lean mixture plants can in time starve and die of exhaustion. A little leaf mold sifted into the ground or a judicious sprinkling of Vigoro or similar fertilizer in the spring will give the plants a definite lift. (Do not use these fertilizers on ericaceous plants.)

The great mass of plants will put up with neutral soil. There are comparatively few that are definitely calciphiles and which will have none but limy soil. Those that are acid-loving will endure neutral soil but not gladly and will really prosper under acid conditions. There are a vast number of plants that are more or less indifferent.

BOOKS I LIKE AND FIND USEFUL

Alpines in Colour and Cultivation.....	T. C. Mansfield
Dwarf and Slow-Growing Conifers.....	Murray Hornibrook
How Plants Get Their Names.....	L. H. Bailey
Primulas for Garden and Greenhouse.....	E. H. M. Cox and G. C. Taylor
Rhododendrons and the Various Hybrids.....	J. G. Millais
Rhododendrons for Amateurs.....	E. H. M. Cox
Rock Garden Plants.....	Clarence Elliott
The English Rock Garden.....	Reginald Farrer
The Rhododendron Society Year Books	
The Species of Rhododendron.....	Rhododendron Society
The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture.....	L. H. Bailey
Trees and Shrubs for Pacific Northwest Gardens.....	John A. Grant and Carol L. Grant
Tree and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.....	W. J. Bean
Bulletins of the Alpine Society (England)	
Bulletins of the American Rock Garden Society	

The **American Rock Garden Society** publishes its own Bulletin, bi-monthly, an authoritative, well illustrated journal containing much valuable and authentic material, with news and items of interest to its members. Seed exchange, gardens open to members, national and local meetings and shows are among the advantages of membership. The active annual dues are \$3.50. Application may be sent to the secretary, Arthur H. Osmun, 57 Sandford Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.



We take great pleasure in being a member of the **Alpine Garden Society of Great Britain**. The Quarterly Bulletin is a most interesting and authoritative publication. The black and white photographs are excellent. It is something to look forward to throughout the year. The price of membership and bulletins is 14 shillings and 8 pence. The Alpine Garden Society of Great Britain at 71, Newman St., London, W. 1, England.

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Erodium	19	Shortia	9
Fillipendula	31	Silene	6
Frankenia	17	Sisyrinchium	20
Galax	9	Skimmia	32
Gaultheria	13	Soldanella	29
Genista	21, 22	Spiraea	31
Gentiana	18	Tanakaea	32
Geranium	19	Thalictrum	30
Geum	31	Thymus	21
Globularia	19	Tofieldia	22
Gypsophila	6	Trifolium	22
Haberlea	19	Trollius	30
Helianthemum	7	Tsuga	24
Helichrysum	7	Vaccinium	17
Hepatica	30	Vancouveria	3
Houstonia	32	Veronica	33
Hudsonia	7	Viburnum	5
Hypericum	20	Viola	33
Hypsela	20	Woodwardia	26



